



Economic Overview And Outlook: The District Of Columbia

JOBS

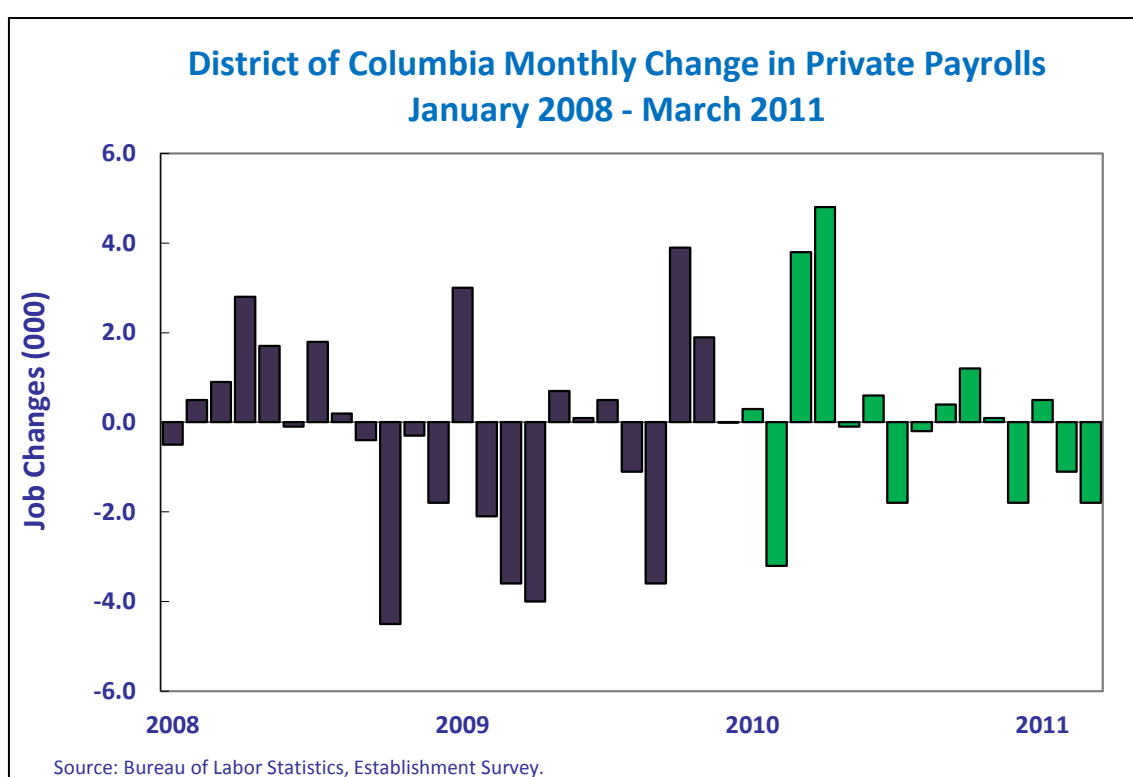
- In March, the private sector gained jobs nationwide for 13 consecutive months.
- In the District of Columbia, private sector employment fell by 1.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.0 percent.
- In the District of Columbia, employees in the information services, financial activities, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in the District of Columbia have experienced the greatest employment increases: government; education and health services; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 9.5 percent in March 2011, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.4 percent in December 2009.
- 32,000 District of Columbia residents were counted among the unemployed in District of Columbia during March 2011.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in the District of Columbia was \$63,290.30 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$63,755.30 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 6.7 percent in February 2011 from February 2010 compared to a 5.5 percent decrease in January. In District of Columbia, home prices saw an increase of 0.8 percent in February 2011 from February 2010 following January's year over year increase of 1.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in the District of Columbia was \$404,380 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2010, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 13.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 1,040 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2011, a decrease of 85.5 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in February 2011, a decrease of 6.3 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 8.6 percent to 1,760,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2011.

* For District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office:
<http://www.does.dc.gov/does/cwp/view,a,1233,q,538030.asp>

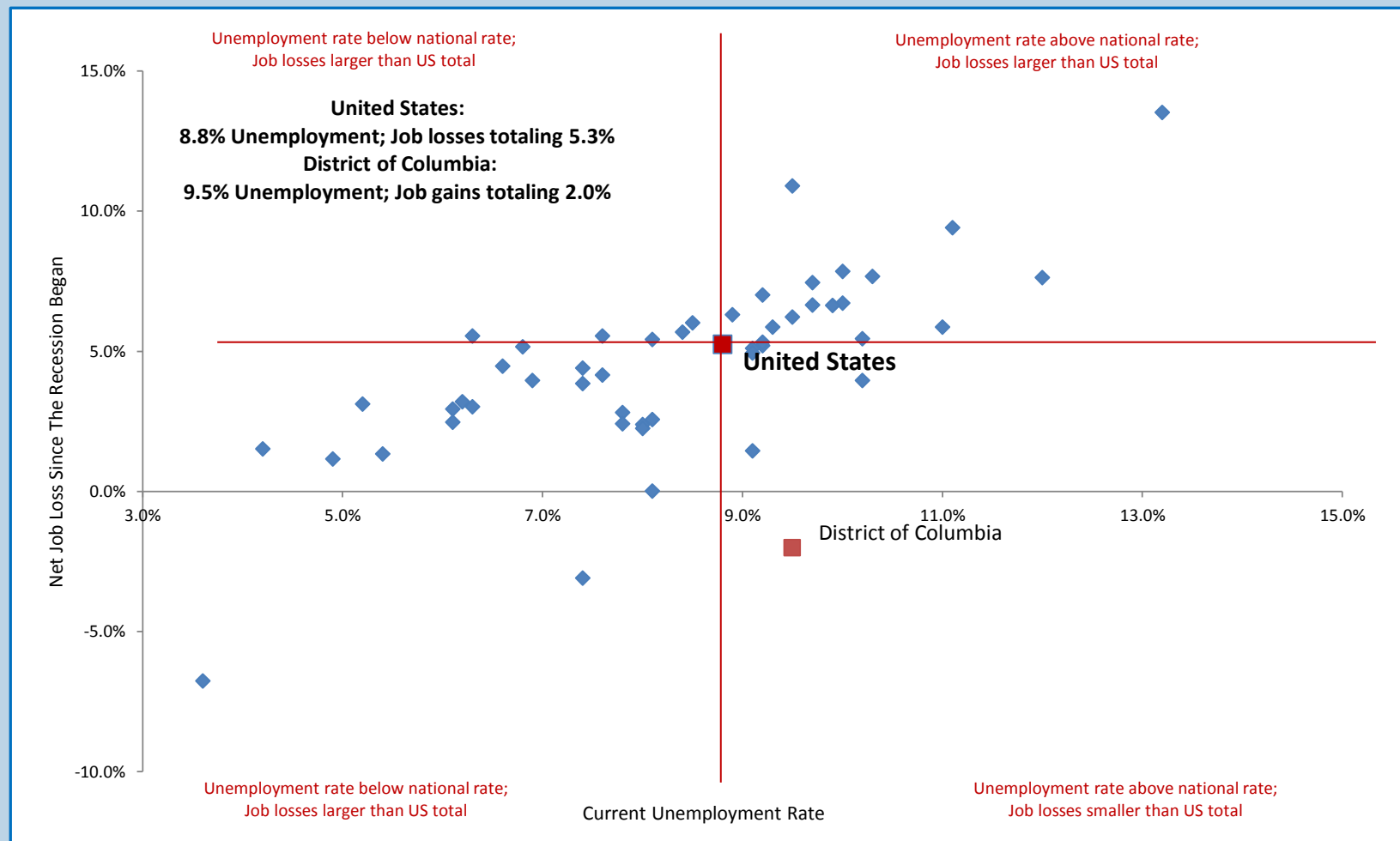
Prepared by the Chairman's Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

How Does The District Of Columbia Compare To The States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare the District of Columbia to the states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within the District of Columbia since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in the District of Columbia.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2008	5.7%	5.1%
	March 2009	8.9%	8.6%
	March 2010	10.1%	9.7%
	March 2011	9.5%	8.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	4.6%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.6%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 52,534	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 53,141	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	18.0%	12.5%
	2009	17.9%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.5%	15.3%
	2009	12.4%	16.7%

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